

enforcement against citizens have led to a number of riots and mass disorders. The main principle of law enforcement training is the principle of personal safety. During their training, future police officers are taught that every person they may meet on the street could pose a danger. This principle is usually known as the ‘first law of law enforcement’: every working day for an officer should end with him returning home to his family, not ending up in a hospital or morgue. During training, future law enforcement officers are often shown situations where, after a routine traffic stop, a suspect suddenly pulls out a weapon and shoots a police officer. Or a passerby whom a patrol meets on the street suddenly turns around and opens fire. A society in which children are brought up without any restrictions, without knowledge and without care about civil society and personal responsibility. If you want to protect your children, first, teach them to be respectful. When an officer says ‘raise your hands’, it means ‘raise your hands’. Do not look for anything in your pockets, lap or seat. When police officers encounter different people in different situations – whether it is during a traffic stop, street conflicts or detention – it is important to understand that all citizens, regardless of their status or position, are directly responsible for preventing the situation from getting out of hand [3].

Thus, we can say that the approaches to training police officers to use firearms are radically different, and in my opinion, the competent authorities need to review the legislation to protect law enforcement officers better.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The activities of the police during martial law have specific characteristics, as in such conditions, law enforcement agencies must adapt their work to increased threats to public order, security, and state sovereignty. Martial law requires operational, legal, and tactical changes in police activities aimed at ensuring national security, maintaining public

order, and upholding the rule of law in crisis situations. This adaptation often involves reshaping daily operations to meet unique challenges posed by heightened security needs, providing both a defensive and proactive approach to potential threats [1].

In addition to their regular duties, the police may participate in counterintelligence measures, assist military formations, and enforce martial law regulations. This expanded role requires close coordination with military and intelligence agencies to streamline efforts and avoid overlapping responsibilities. By working alongside military units, the police can address threats more effectively and ensure a synchronized response to incidents that may escalate into national security issues [1].

One of the key aspects of police activity during martial law is ensuring public order. The police must respond swiftly to any attempts to destabilize the situation in society, especially during mass events, protests, or acts of vandalism. A swift and visible response can be critical in preventing public fear or unrest from spiraling, as it reinforces the sense of safety and security. During martial law, additional security measures, such as curfews, restrictions on gatherings, or movement, may be introduced, requiring the police to exercise additional control and enforce these limitations. This level of enforcement demands a larger police presence and more resources, as officers must be available to patrol and monitor public spaces actively [1].

Martial law involves close cooperation between the police and military, as well as other special services, such as the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Border Guard Service. An important aspect of this cooperation is the exchange of information and joint planning of measures to ensure public safety and combat sabotage groups. With increased levels of threat, collaboration is critical to managing complex situations effectively. The police may also participate in military operations by performing special tasks, such as guarding important facilities or escorting humanitarian convoys. This expanded role helps ensure that essential services continue, even in areas of heightened threat, providing a foundation for resilience during martial law conditions [2].

During martial law, the police may be granted greater authority to conduct operational activities, such as detaining individuals without a prior court order, conducting searches, and other measures to prevent sabotage and threats to national security. Such expanded powers come with the responsibility to act within legal boundaries to protect citizen rights. It is essential that police officers receive ongoing training to exercise their authority appropriately, recognizing the balance between necessary enforcement and citizens' constitutional rights [1].

One of the important functions of the police under martial law is gathering and analyzing information on potential threats to national security. This includes monitoring public sentiments and identifying

potentially dangerous individuals or groups that may be associated with hostile forces or terrorist organizations. Such intelligence gathering is crucial for early detection of threats and minimizes the risk of escalation. The police must ensure effective information exchange with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies for a rapid response to possible threats. This collaboration strengthens the ability to respond to national security threats comprehensively [3].

Martial law conditions imply some changes in the legal approaches to police activity. For example, temporary restrictions on certain civil rights, such as freedom of speech or freedom of movement, may be introduced. However, such restrictions must be proportional to the existing threats and based on Ukrainian legislation. Balancing security measures with citizens' rights is a delicate and crucial part of police work, requiring clear communication to the public to foster understanding and compliance. The police must ensure that these measures do not violate fundamental human rights and are not used for abuse of power. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms are essential in preventing abuses and maintaining public trust during martial law conditions [1].

Conclusion. The activities of the police under martial law become significantly more complex and require adaptation to new challenges, such as increased threats of terrorism, destabilization of public order, and national security. Close cooperation with other security structures, rapid response to threats, and adherence to the legal framework are crucial. Despite the challenging situation, the police must remain the guarantor of law and order, ensuring the protection of citizens while maintaining a balance between security and respect for human rights. The dedication and resilience shown by law enforcement officers under such conditions are a testament to their role as protectors of public safety and order.

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